

# Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2005-2015

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## Introduction

This is the fifteenth annual Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). The impetus for the series came from an increasing prison population (the population on 6/30/91 was 4,077, a 50% increase from five years earlier) combined with a realization that new prisons are expensive and take years to construct.

This report has been developed to assist the Executive and Legislative Branches of government in Iowa in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policies and procedures on Iowa's prison population. While this document forecasts Iowa's prison population through state FY2015, it is not meant to be a prediction of what will happen. Rather, it attempts to assess the impacts of current policies and procedures in the event that they do not change. Of course, policies and procedures are always changing. But a document such as this helps in anticipating those changes, setting the stage to be proactive in dealing with them. Thus, when this document forecasts a prison population of over 10,000 in FY2015, it is suggesting that recent history indicates that Iowa's prison population will continue to rise unless changes are made in criminal justice policy.

This year's Forecast suggests that current policies and procedures will result in a smaller prison population in ten years than the previous two forecasts. This is due to a variety of factors which could not necessarily have been predicted; paroles, for example, rose by about 300 during state FY2005 after having decreased the previous year. There was also a decrease in felony case filings, the second straight decrease after four years of increase.

Some of the anticipated decrease, however, is due to changes in policy. In FY2004, modifications in the "85% law" permitted expiration of new 85% sentences at 70%, potentially cutting about 18 months off a ten-year sentence. In FY2005 this policy change was expanded to retroactively cover those previously sentenced under 85% provisions. The impact of the first of these changes would be felt only after seven years (at which point inmates sentenced to 10-years' imprisonment would pass their new minimum), while the later change could have an impact immediately (as there were a number of inmates serving 85% sentences who had already passed the 70% mark).

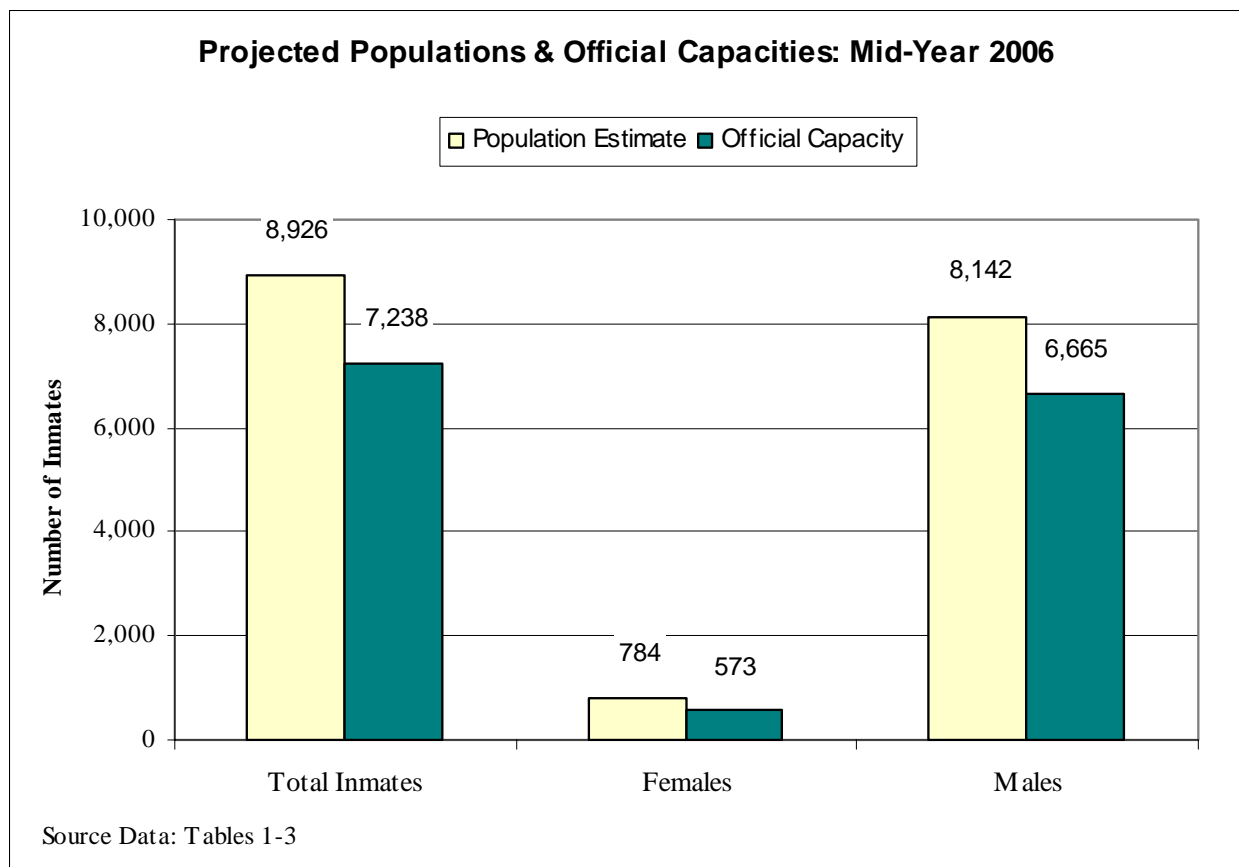
Thus, this report is not an attempt to *predict* the future of Iowa's prison population. Rather, it is meant to provide an indication of the direction the prison population will move *under current policies and procedures*. As these are modified, the State can expect the prison population to be different than projected here.

## SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

By June 30, 2006, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity by about 1,688 inmates, or by about 23.3 percent, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue (Table 1).<sup>1</sup> Women's facilities are expected to hold about 211 more inmates than the official capacity, and men's facilities are expected to hold about 1,477 more inmates than the official capacity

(Tables 2 and 3).

The level of crowding in women's facilities is expected to exceed the level of crowding in men's facilities. The female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 36.8 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 22.2 percent, by mid-year 2006.



<sup>1</sup> Tables may be found in the appendix.

## LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS

### **Total Inmates**

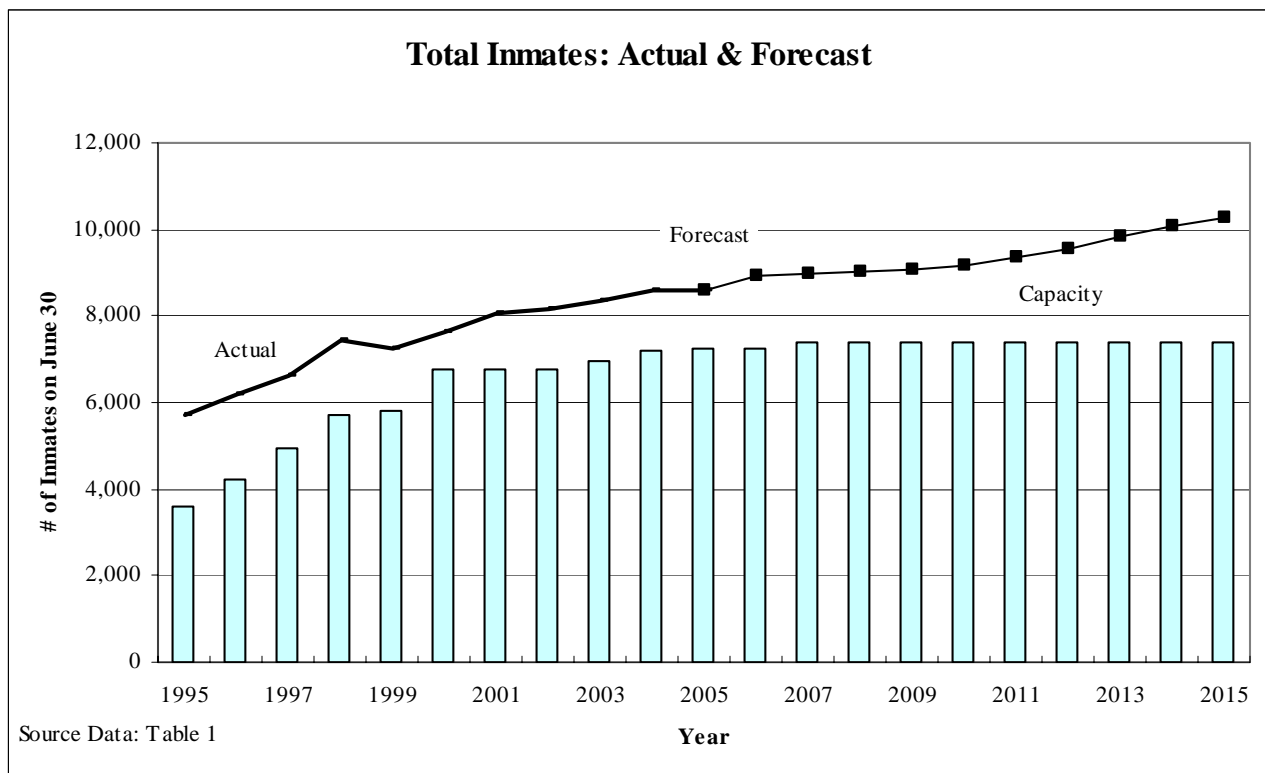
If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,577 inmates on June 30, 2005 to about 10,329 inmates on June 30, 2015, or by about 18 percent over the ten-year period (Table 1).

### **Male & Female Inmates**

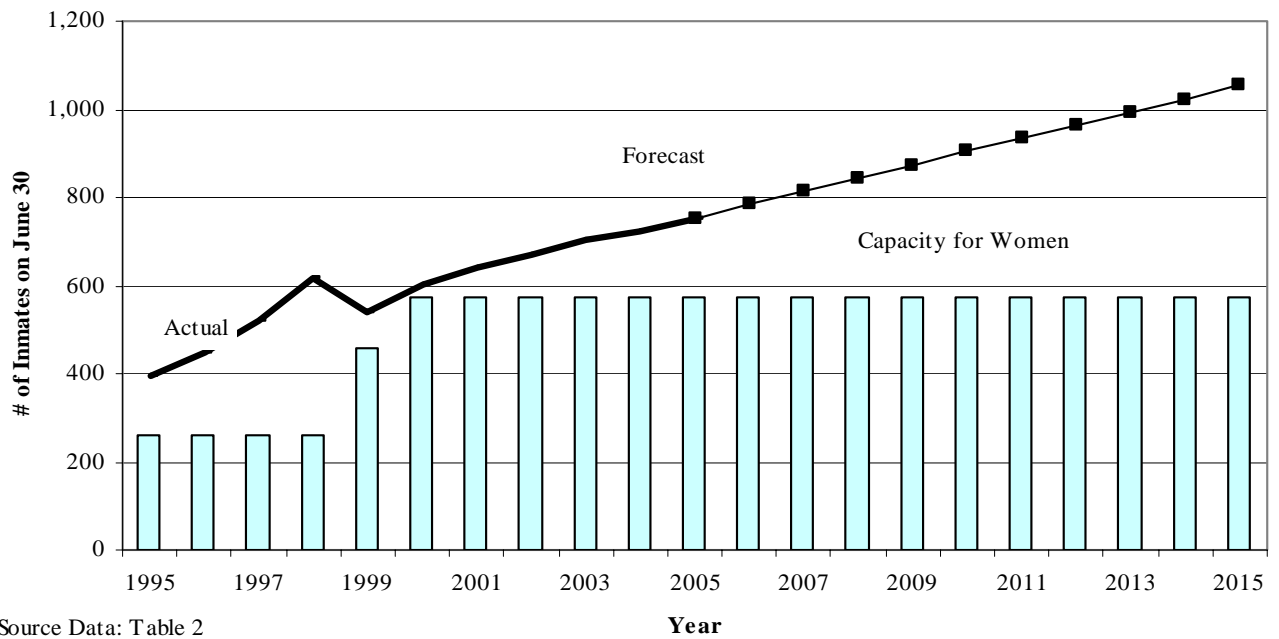
The female inmate population is projected to increase from 754 inmates on June 30, 2005 to about 1,054 inmates by mid-year 2015, or by about 39.8 percent over the ten-year period (Table 2). The population of male inmates is expected to increase by about 19 percent during this same period (Table 3).

### **Prison Capacity**

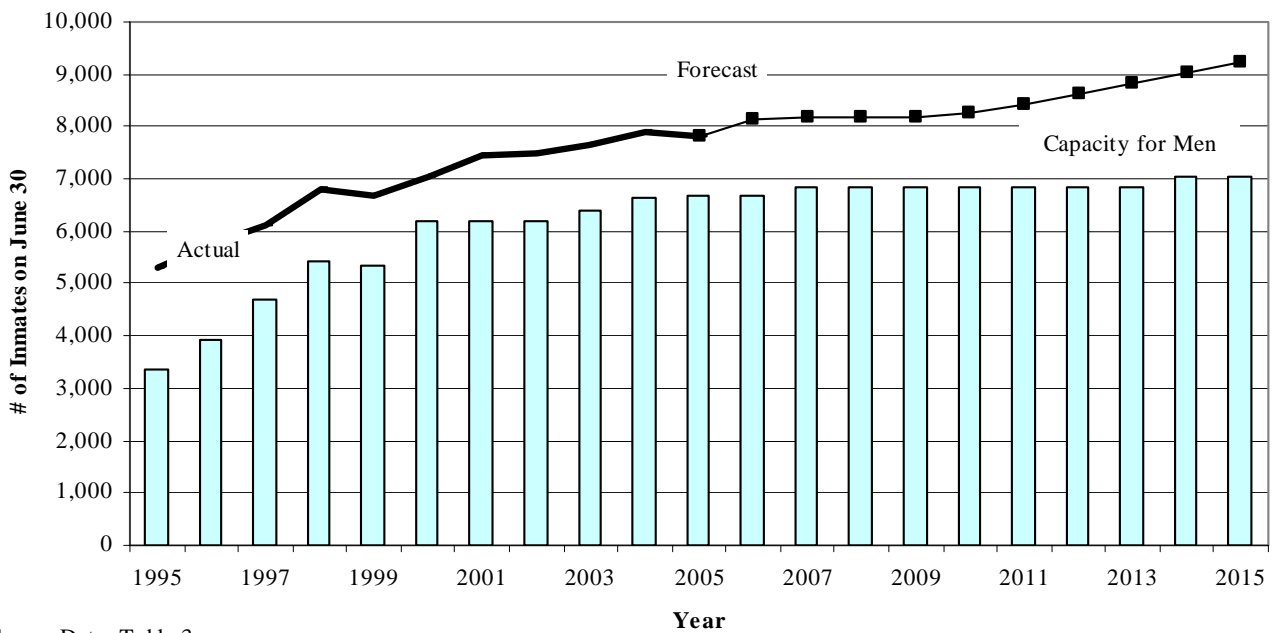
When compared with official Department of Corrections prison population capacities, and taking into consideration increased prison capacity that will be made available as a result of currently authorized prison construction projects, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 83.9 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 35.6 percent, by mid-year 2015 (Tables 2 and 3).



### Female Inmates: Actual & Forecast



### Male Inmates: Actual & Forecast



## FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

Last year, CJPJ projected 10,582 inmates by mid-year 2014, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continued. The current forecast for mid-year 2014 is 10,108, or 474 fewer inmates than projected last year – and a forecast population of 10,329 by mid-year 2015. This slower-than-expected growth is due to a decrease in direct court commitments to prison and fewer probation revocations in FY2004 and FY2005. While changes enacted in the 2004 and 2005 legislative sessions will eventually assist in stemming the growth of the inmate population, these changes have had minimal impact through the end of FY2005.

### ***Decrease in Prison Admissions***

All types of prison admissions have generally increased during the past ten years (Table 6). However, during FY2004 and FY2005 there appeared to be some abatement in the decades-long increase in new prison admissions. As discussed in this section, the decline is attributable to drops in:

- Admissions to prison for non-drug offenses

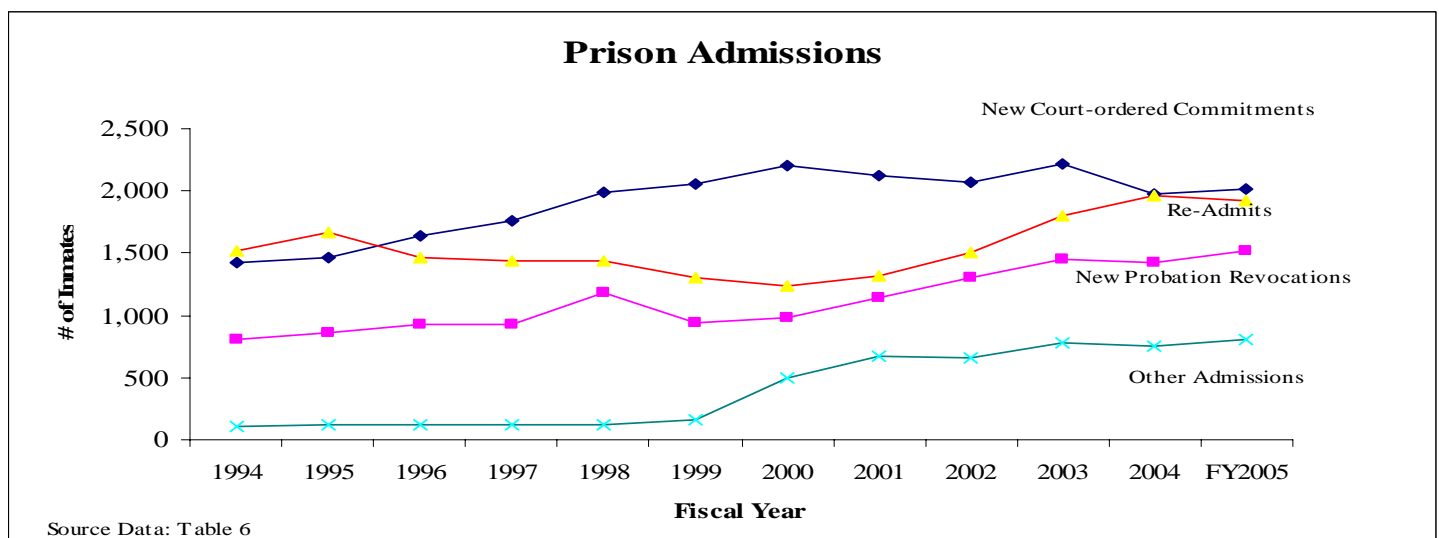
- Felony charges filed in the district court.

### ***Decrease in Admissions***

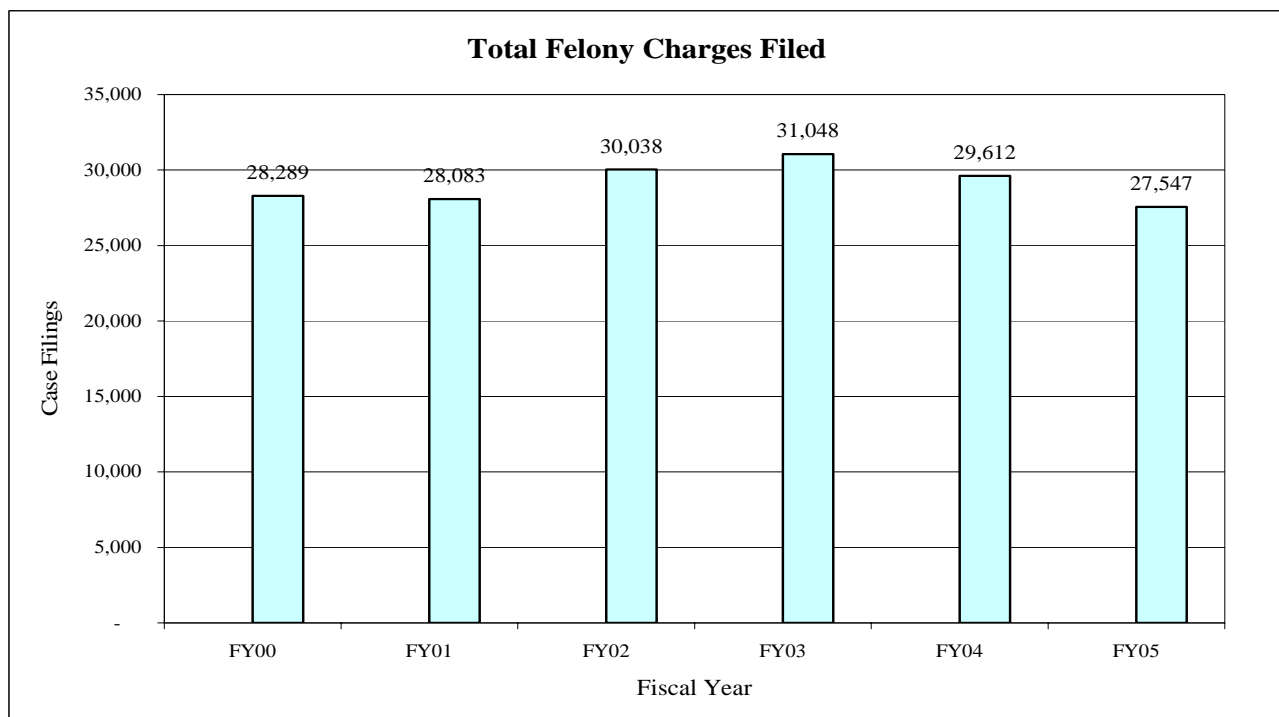
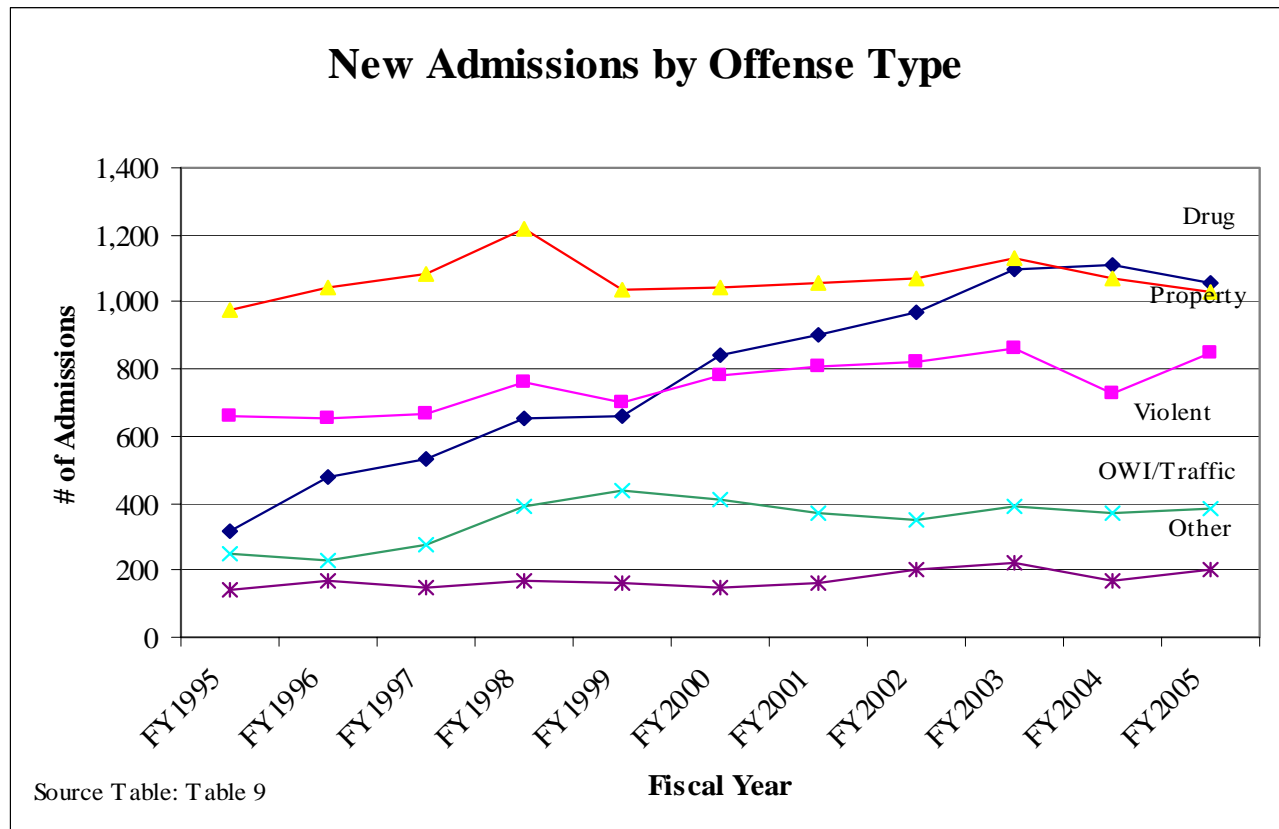
Although new commitments to prison rose slightly in FY2005, there were still fewer than was true in FY2003. Admissions for drug offenses dropped slightly for the first time since FY1995. Further, a review of admissions for non-drug offenses shows that these admissions in FY2005 (2,473) were slightly lower than occurred in FY1998 (2,532). Admissions of violent offenders rose in FY2005 but nonetheless were less than in FY2003. Property crime admissions dropped to their lowest level since FY1995. Admissions for OWI/traffic and “other” have remained relatively stable since FY1998.

### ***Decrease in Felony Charges Filed***

Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony charges filed in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart on page 5, felony charges have peaked and then dropped since FY2000. Overall, felony filings have dropped three percent since FY2000 (although the drop since FY2003 is 11.6 percent). With decreases during the



last two fiscal years, trends analysis suggests that felony charges are likely to stabilize or continue to drop.





## Sentencing Changes

The Violent Crime Initiative (*Iowa Code* section 902.12) effective FY1997 abolished parole and most of the earned time for the following crimes and required at least 85 percent of the maximum term be served: all Robbery, and second degree Murder, Sexual Abuse, and Kidnapping. Attempted Murder and certain instances of Vehicular Homicide were added effective FY1998.

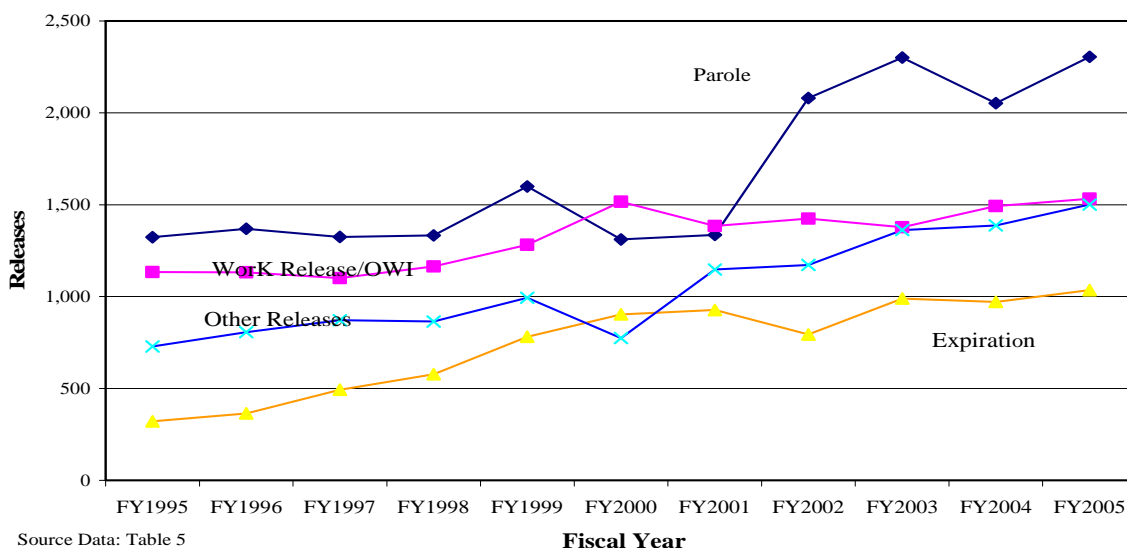
Due to this change, the expected length of stay for these offenses increased greatly (Table 4). However, under changes enacted during FY2004 and FY2005, all persons previously admitted to prison for these crimes have become eligible for parole or work release after serving 70 percent of their sentences. Of the 803 inmates serving 70 percent sentences as of 6/30/05, CJJP estimates that 398 would have been released by 6/30/15 under the original 85 percent law. If this group, instead, were released at their 70 percent eligibility date, 447 will have been released. If release occurs, on average, midway between 70 percent and 85 percent, 412 will have been released. In

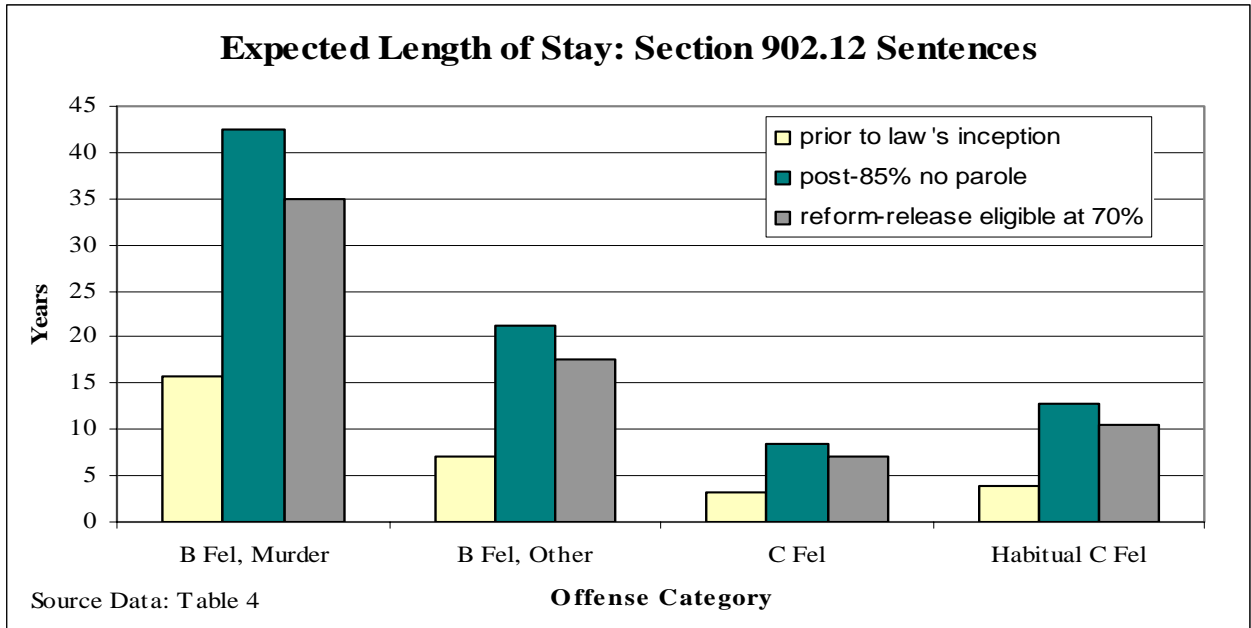
addition, CJJP estimates that another 61 Class C 70 percent felons yet to be admitted will have been released prior to the end of FY2015 (who would **not** have been released under 85 percent provisions). Remember that the impact of the change to 70 percent on Class B felons will just start having an impact in 2015, as the first of these offenders will become eligible for parole consideration that year, so the long-term impact of the change is more considerable. In January, 2018, when the first Class B 70 percent felons would have been released under the original 85 percent law, there will be 121 Class B inmates who will have passed the 70 percent point of their sentences and will be eligible for parole or work release.

## Increase in Paroles

Parole releases from prison rose from 2,053 inmates in FY04 to a record-high 2,305 in FY05 (Table 5). This represents an increase from FY03 as well, and is markedly higher than the 1,336 parole releases in FY01.

**Prison Releases FY1995-FY2005**





## FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH

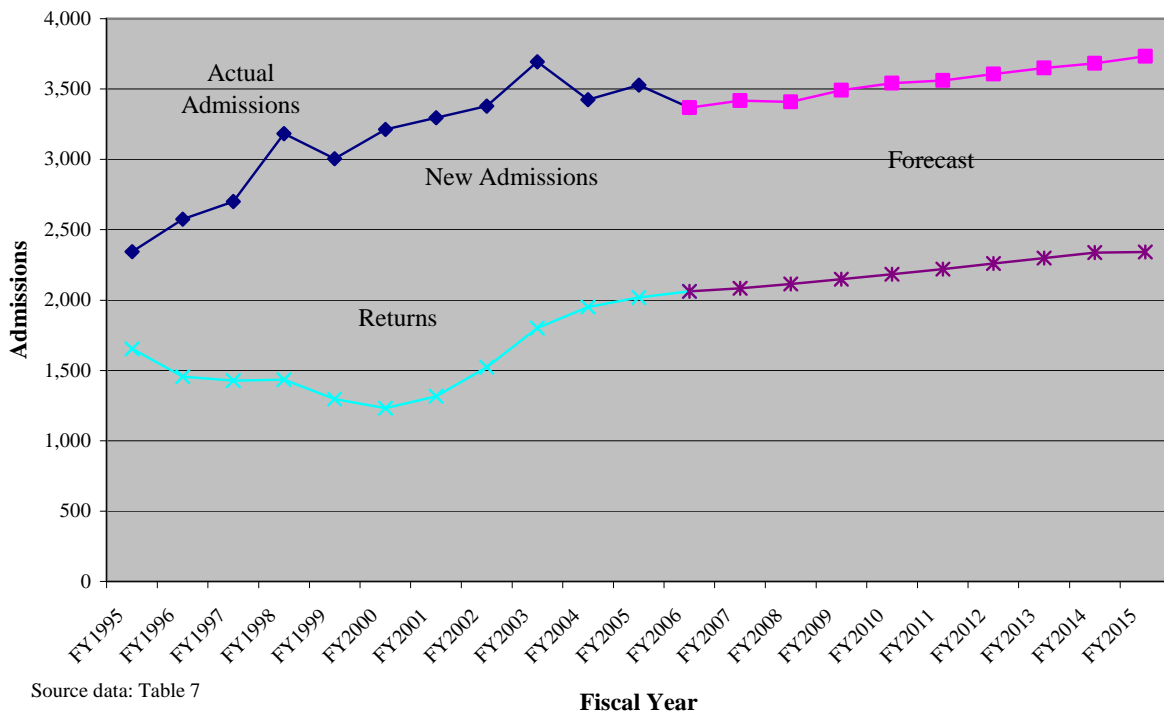
Despite the sentence modifications enacted in FY04 and FY05, the current forecast indicates a continued increase in the number of inmates. Contributing to this rise are:

- An increase in inmate average length of stay;
- A long-term increase in prison admissions;
- A continued increase in new prison admissions of drug offenders;
- An increase in community-based offender populations;
- Housing federal prisoners/detainees;
- The long-term effect of abolishing or restricting parole for certain crimes

- The impact of statutory changes pertaining to sex offenders.

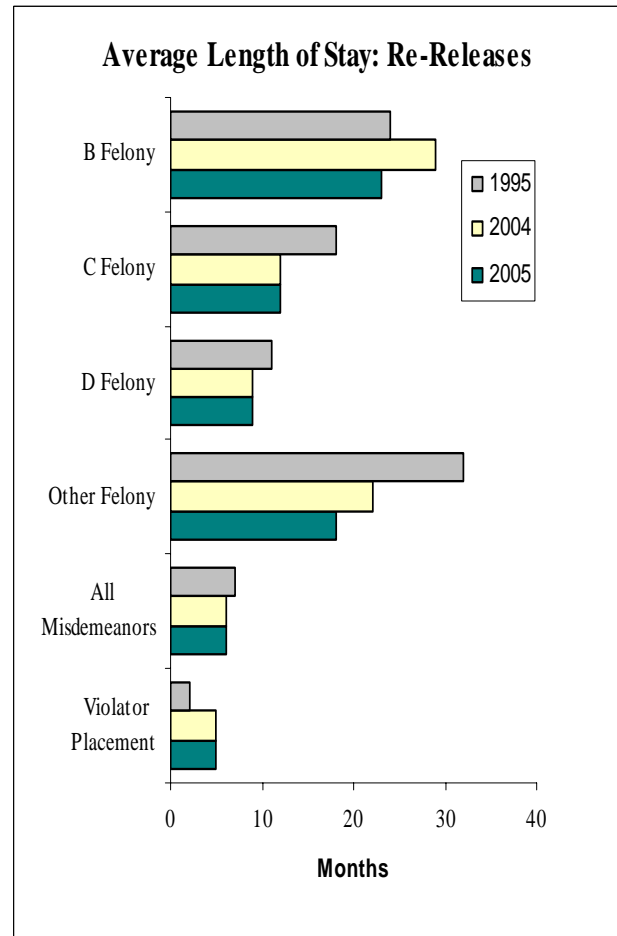
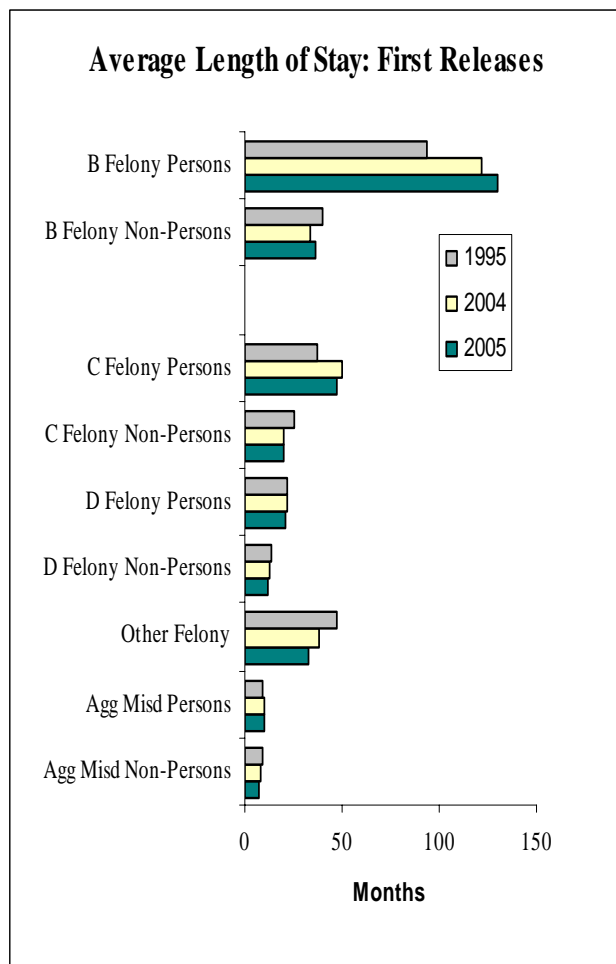
Due to the long-term trend in increased prison admissions, new prison admissions (new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations) are projected to further increase from 3,530 admissions in FY2005 to about 3,763 admissions in FY2015, or by about 9.1 percent (Table 7). Readmissions are projected to further increase from 2,018 admissions in FY2005 to about 2,389 admissions in FY2015, or by about 22.3 percent.

**Prison Admissions: Actual & Forecast**



### ***Increase in Inmate Average Length of Stay***

Average time served in prison prior to release for new admissions tended to decrease in FY2005 for most offense classes, with Class B offenders serving more time prior to release (Table 4).<sup>2</sup> Comparing FY05 figures with FY95, one sees a mixture of increases and decreases, with offenders committing crimes against persons tending to show increases and other offenders showing decreases.



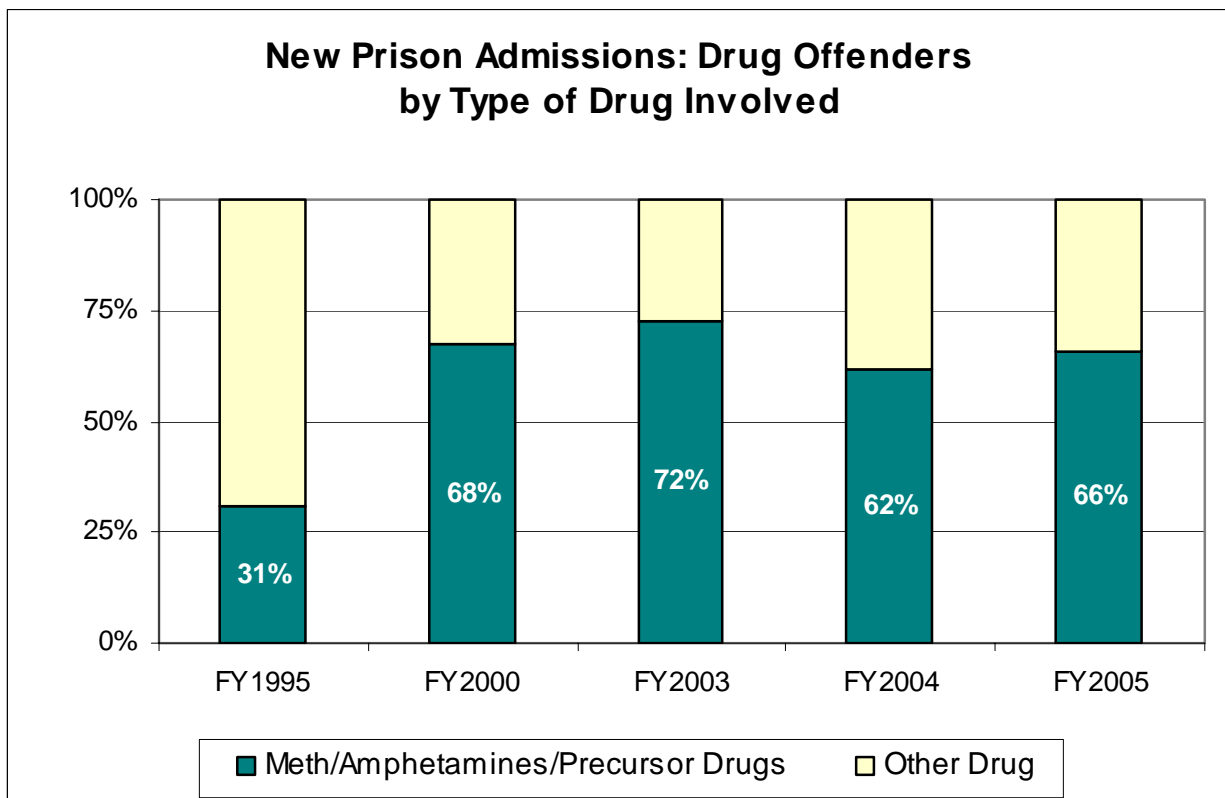
Source Data: Table 4. All data based on samples of released prisoners. Length of stay figures do not reflect the amount of time that will eventually be served on crimes for which parole has been abolished (see page 10). "Other felony" category includes habitual and some drug offenders.

<sup>2</sup> See the section "Forecasting the Prison Population" for a description of admission and release categories.

### Increased Admissions of Drug Offenders

Although between FY2004 and FY2005, new prison admissions of drug offenders decreased slightly (from 1,101 to 1,057), increased admissions of drug offenders have been one of the driving forces behind rising prison populations in Iowa for the past decade. Since the end of FY2001, about 25% of Iowa's prison population has entered prison after conviction for drug crimes. It is likely that the long-term increase in admissions of drug offenders is related to the manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamines and subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of this type of offender. CJP analysis of Department of Corrections records reveals that, of drug offenders admitted to prison during FY2005, about 65 percent had offenses involving methamphetamines,

amphetamines, or precursor substances to make meth. In contrast, only about 31 percent of drug offenders admitted during the first quarter of calendar year 1995 had offenses involving methamphetamines. Based on this information, CJP estimates that prison admissions for meth-related drug crimes increased from about 119 admissions in FY1995 to about 698 admissions in FY2005, or by about 487 percent during the ten-year period.



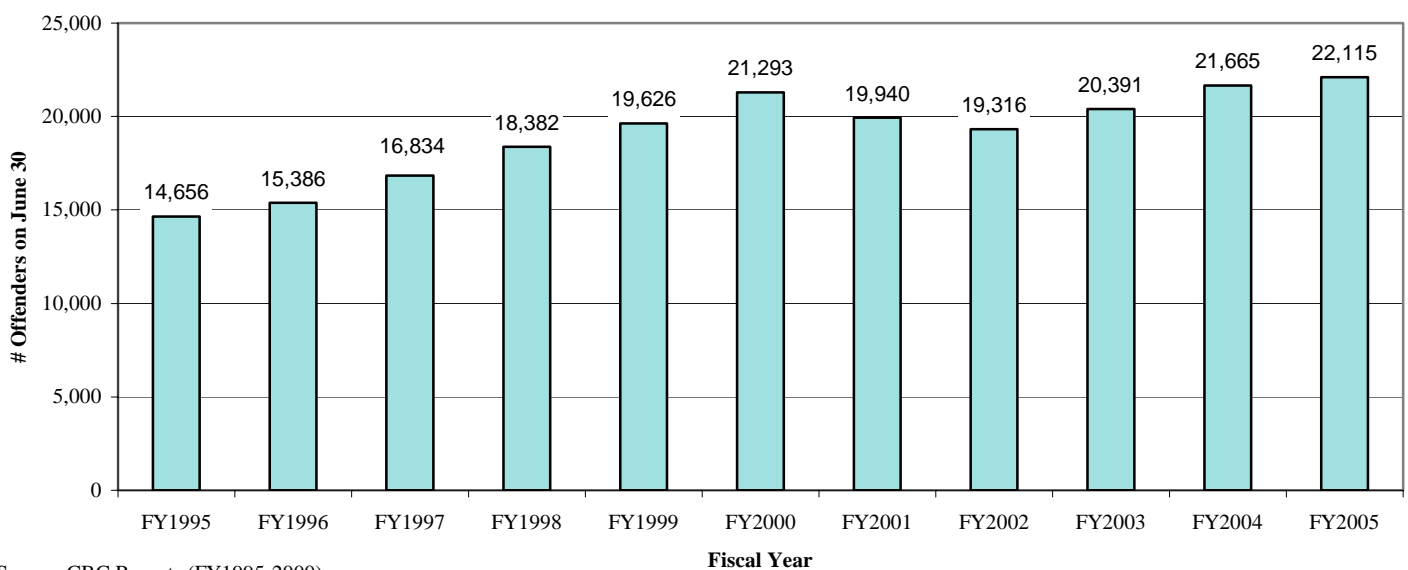
### ***Increase in Community-Based Offender Populations***

As shown in the charts below, probation and parole populations have generally increased over the past ten years, which in turn have led to increases in probation and parole revocations to prison. The probation population increased from 14,656 offenders in FY1995 to 22,115 offenders in FY2005, or by about 51 percent. The parole population increased from 2,313 offenders in FY1995 to 3,412 offenders in FY2005, or by about 47.5 percent.

Between FY2000 and FY2001, the district departments of correctional services switched database systems; it is believed that community-based corrections statistics greatly improved as a result of this switch. Consequently, system officials believe that the apparent large decline in field supervision populations between FY2000 and FY2001 was due mainly to the change in reporting systems. Still, there remains the possibility that the observed increase in probation revocations to prison may also be reflecting an increase in revocation rates (in addition to an increase in probationers).

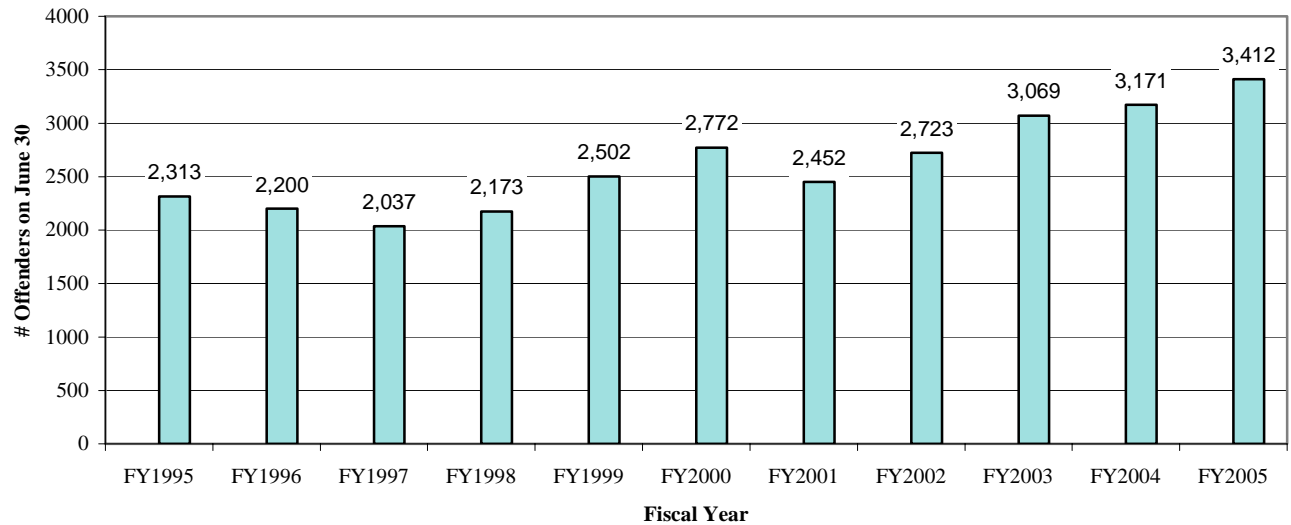
Projection of readmissions to prison of release violators is informed by the parole population count for the years FY2001 through FY2005. The recent increase in the parole population is expected to result in an increase in parole returns to prison.

**Probation Populations (Field Supervision)**



Source: CBC Reports (FY1995-2000);  
Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (FY2001-05)

### Parole Populations (Field Supervision)



Source: CBC Reports (FY1995-2000);  
Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (FY2001-05)

### ***Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees***

Much of the increase in “other” prison admissions and releases in recent years is due to the housing of federal prisoners/detainees (Tables 5 and 6). At mid-year 2005, there were 159 federal prisoners/detainees in Iowa prisons. For purposes of the prison population forecast, it is assumed that this number will remain constant throughout the forecast period.

### ***The Long-Term Effect of Abolishing or Restricting Parole***

In addition to the Violent Crime Initiative (discussed in the “Sentencing Changes” section of this report), the Sexual Predator law (Chapter 901A, *Iowa Code*) effective in FY1997 imposes the requirement that certain repeat sex offenders serve 85 percent of the maximum term, *and* increases those maximum terms from the sentence that would otherwise have been imposed.

While recent sentencing changes provide for parole eligibility for those sentenced under the Violent Crime Initiative, parole remains abolished for offenders sentenced under Chapter 901A. On June 30, 2005, there were 29 offenders serving sentences under Chapter 901A.

As of June 30, 2005, 845 offenders were serving sentences under *Iowa Code* section 902.12 or Chapter 901A (as their most serious sentence). Sentencing changes enacted in FY2004 and FY2005 permit these offenders to be eligible for parole after serving 70 percent of their sentences, leaving a window of opportunity for parole between 70 percent and 85 percent. The extent to which the Board of Parole releases offenders prior to the 85 percent expiration will obviously affect the size of the prison population in future years. Had these inmates been sentenced under non-70% offenses of the same class, CJJP estimates that 614 would have been in prison on 6/30/05 rather than 845. Thirty-four of these offenders were released in FY2005.

By mid-year 2015, about 655 additional prisoners will be incarcerated due to these mandatory sentencing provisions (as per CJJP estimates assuming that such persons would serve a length of time similar to others released in 2005 for comparable offenses). Additional, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period.

### ***The Long-Term Effect of New Legislation pertaining to Sex Offenses***

In response to several high-profile sex offenses, during the 2005 legislative session a number of changes were made in statutes establishing criminal penalties for sex offenses. These included the establishment of a new life sentence for second-offense sex offenders, increasing the penalties for some violations of Iowa Code Chapter 709.8 (Lascivious Acts with a Child), and a new provision providing for post-sentence supervision of sex offenders ranging from ten years to life. Each of these new provisions is expected to have an impact on the size of Iowa's prison population. Although a number of assumptions have to be made in estimating the impact of these provisions, CJJP estimates that an additional 279 inmates will be housed in Iowa's prisons at the end of FY2015 as a result of these changes (even though their full impact is not expected until about 2028). This figure was reached by analyzing the current prison population admission trends and estimating the numbers of inmates likely to be affected by the change in penalties.



## OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE

As explained in this report, factors such as sentencing changes and fewer prison commitments have reduced the projected prison population increase from last year's forecast. Continued efforts in these areas may further reduce the estimated populations presented in the current forecast.

An additional opportunity for addressing the continued increase in prisoners is implementation of intermediate criminal sanctions plans. Each judicial district department of correctional services has submitted an intermediate criminal sanctions plan, as per *Iowa Code* section 901B.1(3). As stated in that section, "the plan adopted shall be designed to reduce probation revocations to prison through the use of incremental, community-based sanctions for probation violations." Assuming these plans are fully implemented and continually reviewed and revised, a reduction in the projected increase in new prison admissions may be realized. There was some evidence that this approach was working in FY2005 as the number of probationers revoked to prison fell in three judicial districts, and direct court commitments fell in two districts, including the Fifth District, Iowa's largest.

Another opportunity lies with the Board of Parole and the Department of Corrections. A major reason for the stability of Iowa's prison population between FY04 and FY05 was an increase in paroles. This would suggest that the Board and the Department of Corrections are working more in concert to ensure that when the Board is ready to consider an inmate for release, that person has fulfilled whatever treatment requirements the Board has previously recommended.

A further opportunity lies in Iowa's response to drug offenders. Iowa should continue examining drug offenders and drug sentences to ensure that those committed to prison for drug offenses could not be handled more effectively elsewhere or, perhaps, handled in prison for shorter periods of time. Despite a decrease in drug admissions in FY05, in FY04 and FY05 drug offenses accounted for more admissions to Iowa's prisons than any other offense type. With more drug treatment resources in the community, perhaps the number of drug offenders committed to prison can be reduced. There is some evidence, for example, that drug courts can be effective in diverting some offenders from prison. There is also the possibility that some inmates could be safely released to receive drug treatment in the community rather than in prison. Given the number of drug offenders committed to prison in Iowa, one key to reducing future increases in Iowa's prison population must surely rest with how the justice system responds to these offenders.

As noted previously, during the legislative session of 2005 considerable changes were made in legislation pertaining to sex offenders. The anticipated impact of these changes (as they currently exist) is included in the population forecast presented here. As the new legislation was being passed, however, also being established were a Sex Offender Task Force and an Interim Committee on Sexual and Other Criminal Offenses, Criminal Penalties, and Sentencing Practices. These two bodies may lead to a re-examination of the manner in which sex offenders are dealt with in Iowa, perhaps providing an opportunity to lessen the impact of sex offenders both on the public and on the prison system. To the extent that these bodies modify Iowa's current (and currently-anticipated) practices

with regard to sex offenders, the population changes forecasted here may be increased or reduced.

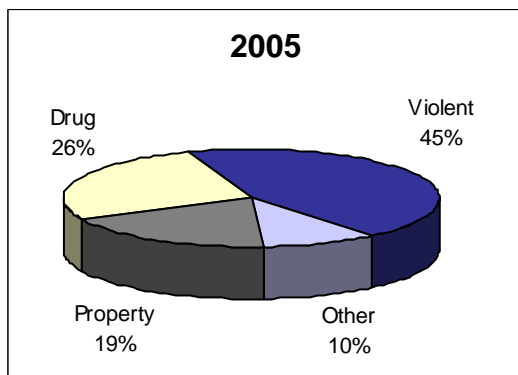
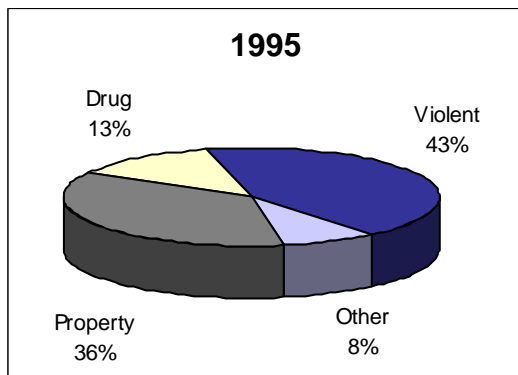
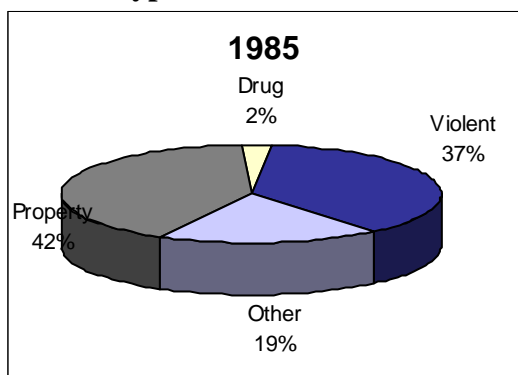
## THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,810 inmates at mid-year 1985, to 5,692 inmates at mid-year 1995, to 8,577 inmates at mid-year 2005. In addition to the large increase in prisoners, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

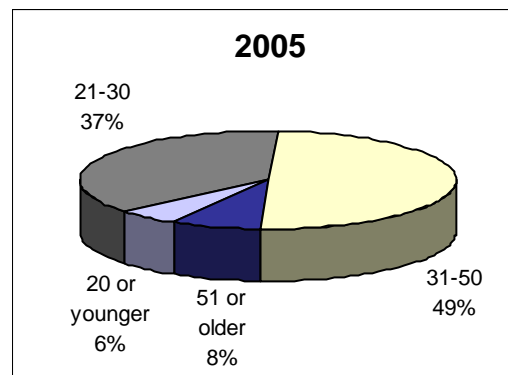
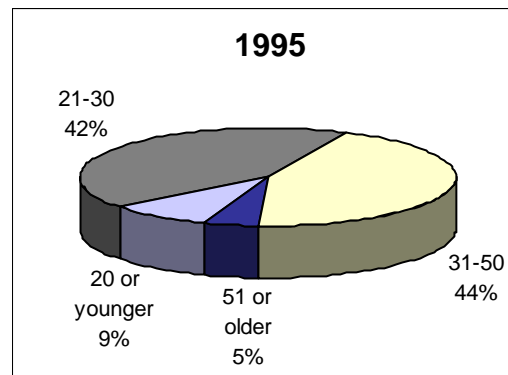
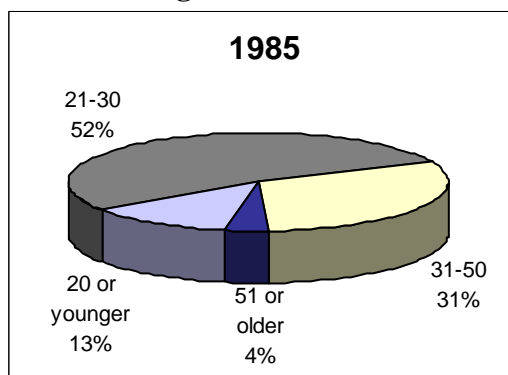
Regarding offense types, the percent of inmates serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from 2 percent in 1985, to 13 percent in 1995, to 26 percent in 2005.

Iowa's prisoners are also older than in prior decades. Median age has increased from 28 in 1986, to 30 in 1995, to 33 in 2005.

**Offense Type**



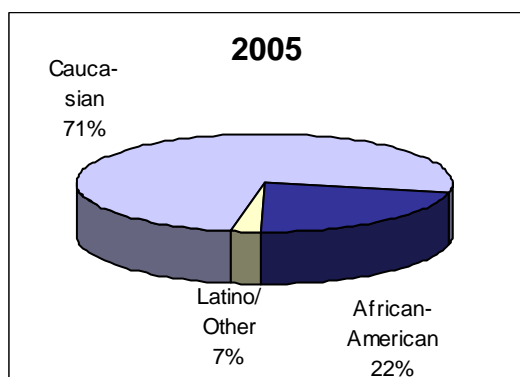
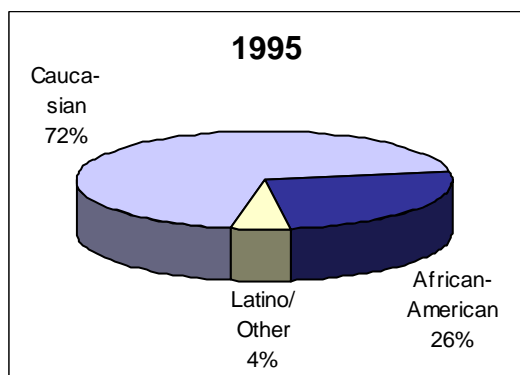
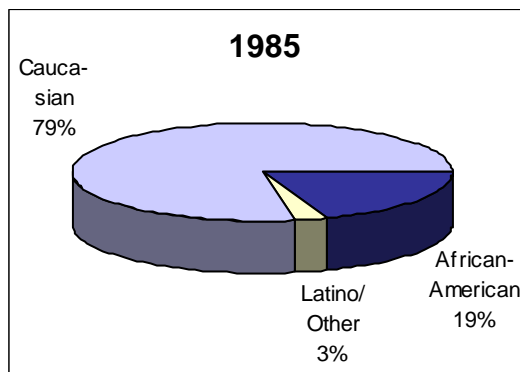
**Current Age**



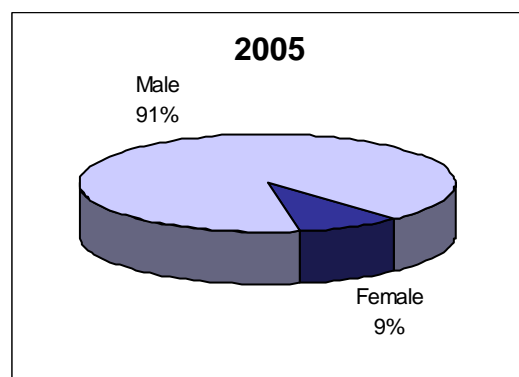
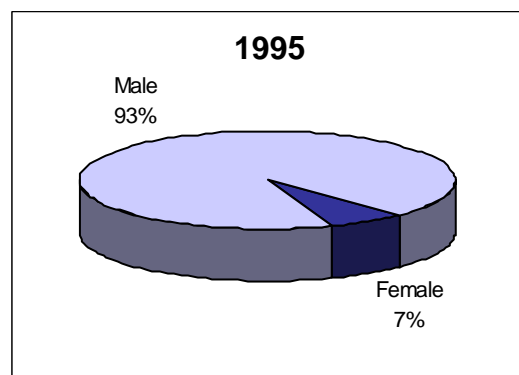
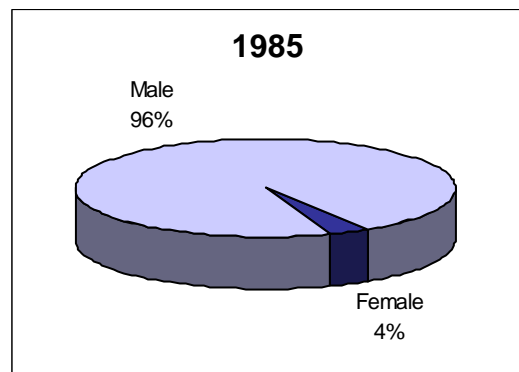
The percent of African-American inmates increased from 19 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1994, but has since declined to 22 percent in 2005. The percent of Latino, Native American and Asian inmates has steadily increased, from 3 percent in 1985, to 4 percent in 1994, to 7 percent in 2005.

The percent of female inmates has increased as well, from 4 percent in 1985, to 7 percent in 1995, to 9 percent in 2005. The current forecast projects that the female inmate population will continue to increase at a faster rate than men over the next ten years. CJJP estimates that at mid-year 2015, female inmates will make up about 10.5 percent of Iowa's prison population.

### Race/Ethnicity



### Sex



## FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION

### ***Benefits of Forecasting***

- To make some determination of the number of inmates that may be incarcerated at some point in the future, if current justice system trends, policies and practices continue.
- To simulate alternative corrections futures based on specific changes in laws, policies and/or practices. For example, data from the Forecast are used extensively in estimating changes resulting from proposed legislation.

### ***Iowa's Forecasting Model***

The statewide prison population forecast and policy simulation model used by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) is a matrix that distributes Iowa's prison population over the projection period by quarter. There are three basic components of the model:

- *Projected Prison Admissions.* This is accomplished through analysis of historical prison admissions data, obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS), the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), and felony charges filed from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (which includes statewide court information). Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (e.g., Class C Violent Offenders, Class C Non-Violent Offenders) in two separate categories described below. Projections are accomplished through ARIMA modeling, a statistical time series technique, with adjustments based on felony charge filing projections and knowledge of recent law changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends.
- *Projected Average Length of Stay.* This is accomplished through annual data

collection conducted by CJJP utilizing ACIS and ICON information. Projected average lengths of stay are made for various offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories described below.

- *Projected Releases of Offenders Who Are Incarcerated At the Onset of the Projection period.* This is accomplished through analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the projection period combined with historical data on numbers of inmates released.

Prison admissions and average length of stay data are analyzed within two broad categories based on the type of prison admission:

- *New Admissions* are new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison prior to first release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.).
- *Readmissions* are all other violators, including the following: a) offenders who had one or more prior unsuccessful conditional releases on their current commitments; b) those revoked from OWI facility placement; and c) those selected for violator facility placement. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison from the last admission (or readmission) to release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.). Please note that, while this category is labeled "readmissions", it includes some offenders who were not previously incarcerated; examples include OWI offenders who were directly placed in community-based OWI treatment facilities but were later revoked and probationers admitted to prison to

participate in the short-term violator program.

New admissions are further categorized by whether or not the crime was against persons. Crimes against persons are those offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation or duress. Examples of crimes against persons include all forms of homicide, assault, robbery, terrorism, child endangerment, sex offenses, first degree burglary and first degree arson. Examples of crimes not against persons include burglary and arson offenses other than first degree, drug offenses, forgery, theft and weapons possession (as opposed to use).

Regarding length of stay figures as contained in this report:

- “*No parole*” groups marked with an asterisk (\*) in Table 4 denote the *expected* length of stay of prisoners sentenced under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996.
- *Expected average length of stay for sexual predators* sentenced under Chapter 901A was computed based on those committed to prison for Chapter 901A offenses thus far. Average length of stay prior to passage of this law was accomplished by examining the average length of stay by year for the offense class that admitted sexual predators would have otherwise received.
- *Other length of stay data* are based on samples of released prisoners, and differ from average time served data generated by the Board of Parole because: a) the data contained in this report include *all* types of releases, not just parole releases; b) the data contained in this report distinguish between first releases and re-releases; c) the data contained in

this report exclude jail credit and other time not spent within the prison system; and d) BOP figures calculate the amount of time spent from admission to the parole *decision*, not actual release.

- “*Drunk Driving Initial Stay*” describes drunken drivers sentenced to prison who are awaiting placement at community-based treatment facilities.

Iowa’s prison population forecast is updated annually in order to take into consideration the most recent trends in prison admissions and average length of stay. As a result, one year’s forecast may differ (occasionally substantially) from another’s, as trends may change from year-to-year and new statutes (e.g., new sex offender legislation) results in changes in admissions or length-of-stay. An example of how forecasts may change from year to year is found following the tables at the end of the report.

In addition to the statewide prison population forecast, CJJP completes projections for the female inmate population, utilizing basic trend line analysis techniques. The inmate population of males is determined by subtracting the forecast for females from total projected inmates.

### **Forecasting Assumptions**

- It is assumed that certain historical phenomena such as trends in population growth, prison admissions rates, and length of stay of prisoners will continue in the same direction or will change in explicitly stated ways (see below). It is further assumed that the data provided as measurements of these phenomena accurately reflect actual conditions.
- It is assumed that no catastrophic social or economic disruptions such as war or major depressions will occur during the projection period.

- It is assumed there will be no major legislative changes in the state criminal code or criminal procedures during the projection period.
- It is assumed there will be no major changes in judicial sentencing, parole board release policies, or probation/parole revocation policies and practices during the projection period.
- It is assumed that new prison admissions will increase by about 10.6 percent between FY2005 and FY2015.
- It is assumed that readmissions to prison will increase by about 22.3 percent between FY2005 and FY2015.
- For developing the original methodologies of our prison population forecasting and policy simulation tool: Mary Mande, former director of the Colorado Statistical Analysis Center and corrections research consultant.
- For assistance in continuing a series of reports originally conducted under her authorship: Lettie Prell, Research Director, Iowa Department of Corrections.

### ***Acknowledgments***

The staff of Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning would like to thank the following agencies and individuals for contributing to this year's forecast report (CJJP remains solely responsible for the report's contents):

- For providing information on current and planned prison population capacities: John Baldwin, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections, and Lettie Prell, Research Director, Iowa Department of Corrections.

## APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES

<b>Table 1. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Inmates June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Total Prison Capacity</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1995	5,692			3,603	158.0%
1996	6,176	484	8.5%	4,201	147.0%
1997	6,636	460	7.4%	4,951	134.0%
1998	7,431	795	12.0%	5,701	130.3%
1999	7,230	(201)	-2.7%	5,801	124.6%
2000	7,635	405	5.6%	6,772	112.7%
2001	8,083	448	5.9%	6,772	119.4%
2002	8,141	58	0.7%	6,772	120.2%
2003	8,361	220	2.7%	6,972	119.9%
2004	8,607	246	2.9%	6,989	123.2%
2005	8,577	(30)	-0.3%	7,238	118.5%
Forecast:					
2006	8,926	349	4.1%	7,238	123.3%
2007	9,014	88	1.0%	7,408	121.7%
2008	9,052	38	0.4%	7,408	122.2%
2009	9,101	49	0.5%	7,408	122.9%
2010	9,213	112	1.2%	7,408	124.4%
2011	9,389	176	1.9%	7,408	126.7%
2012	9,618	229	2.4%	7,408	129.8%
2013	9,877	259	2.7%	7,408	133.3%
2014	10,108	231	2.3%	7,408	136.4%
2015	10,329	221	2.2%	7,408	139.4%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

Source: E-1 Reports, Iowa Department of Corrections; forecast by CJJP



<b>Table 2. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Females</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b># Women June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity for Women</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1995	395			260	151.9%
1996	447	52	13.2%	260	171.9%
1997	521	74	16.6%	260	200.4%
1998	616	95	18.2%	260	236.9%
1999	541	(75)	-12.2%	460	117.6%
2000	604	63	11.6%	573	105.4%
2001	641	37	6.1%	573	111.9%
2002	670	29	4.5%	573	116.9%
2003	704	34	5.1%	573	122.9%
2004	723	19	2.7%	573	126.2%
2005	754	31	4.3%	573	131.6%
Forecast:					
2006	784	30	4.0%	573	136.8%
2007	814	30	3.8%	573	142.1%
2008	844	30	3.7%	573	147.3%
2009	874	30	3.6%	573	152.5%
2010	904	30	3.4%	573	157.8%
2011	934	30	3.3%	573	163.0%
2012	964	30	3.2%	573	168.2%
2013	994	30	3.1%	573	173.5%
2014	1,024	30	3.0%	573	178.7%
2015	1,054	30	2.9%	573	183.9%

Note: Mid-year 1999 population and capacity do not include Iowa inmates temporarily housed out-of-state, and the beds utilized in the prison out of state.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON; forecast by CJPJ

<b>Table 3. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b># Men June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity for Men</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1995	5,297			3,343	158.5%
1996	5,729	432	8.2%	3,941	145.4%
1997	6,115	386	6.7%	4,691	130.4%
1998	6,815	700	11.4%	5,441	125.3%
1999	6,689	(126)	-1.8%	5,341	125.2%
2000	7,031	342	5.1%	6,199	113.4%
2001	7,442	411	5.8%	6,199	120.1%
2002	7,471	29	0.4%	6,199	120.5%
2003	7,657	186	2.5%	6,399	119.7%
2004	7,884	227	3.0%	6,416	122.9%
2005	7,823	(61)	-0.8%	6,665	117.4%
Forecast:					
2006	8,142	319	4.1%	6,665	122.2%
2007	8,200	58	0.7%	6,835	120.0%
2008	8,208	8	0.1%	6,835	120.1%
2009	8,227	19	0.2%	6,835	120.4%
2010	8,309	82	1.0%	6,835	121.6%
2011	8,455	146	1.8%	6,835	123.7%
2012	8,654	199	2.4%	6,835	126.6%
2013	8,883	229	2.6%	6,835	130.0%
2014	9,084	201	2.3%	6,811	133.4%
2015	9,275	191	2.1%	6,811	136.2%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON; forecast by CJPJ

Table 4. Inmate Average Length Of Stay (In Months)												% Change 1995-2005
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<i>New Admissions:</i>												
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	138	190	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	270%
*No Parole - Other Class B	75	85	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	240%
*No Parole - Class C	35	37	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	191%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	39	47	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	292%
*No Parole - Sex Predators	23	26	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	526%
B Felony Persons	82	94	116	113	135	96	112	111	135	122	130	59%
B Felony Non-Persons	30	40	35	39	17	41	44	32	33	34	36	21%
C Felony Persons	35	37	41	45	46	50	51	52	48	50	47	33%
C Felony Non-Persons	21	25	25	24	24	24	24	22	20	20	20	-2%
D Felony Persons	20	22	22	20	22	24	25	23	23	22	21	5%
D Felony Non-Persons	13	14	14	16	16	16	15	15	13	13	12	-4%
Other Felony	39	47	43	52	57	47	44	41	35	38	33	-15%
Agg Misd Persons	9	9	11	10	11	11	10	9	10	10	10	10%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	7	-18%
Serious Misdemeanor	7	9	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	7	6	-10%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	5	6	6	5	160%
<i>Readmissions:</i>												
B Felony	25	24	28	36	63	30	27	16	23	29	23	-8%
C Felony	17	18	21	22	22	19	18	14	12	12	12	-27%
D Felony	9	11	12	12	12	13	11	10	9	9	9	1%
Other Felony	32	32	35	38	33	24	20	21	14	22	18	-43%
All Misdemeanors	6	7	9	6	9	9	7	8	6	6	6	0%

Notes: All data are based on samples of exiting prisoners, typically those released during the first 4-6 months of the calendar year. "No parole" groups marked with an asterisk (\*) reflect sentences under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996; time served for these groups from 1993-96 denote actual length of stay prior to the law change, and time served from 1997-2005 denote *expected* length of stay under the provisions of 902.12 and Chapter 901A.

For further explanation of forecasting categories and time served calculations, please refer to the section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.

Source: ACIS and ICON, compiled by CJJP

Table 5. Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY1995-2005												
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	% Change, FY1995-2005
To Parole	1,324	1,369	1,325	1,333	1,599	1,311	1,336	2,080	2,301	2,053	2,305	74%
To Work Release	883	925	848	920	972	1,197	1,120	1,209	1,163	1,272	1,334	51%
To OWI Facility	250	207	252	244	310	319	264	215	214	221	199	-20%
Expiration of Sentence	322	364	493	578	781	904	927	794	989	972	1,035	221%
To Shock Probation	196	246	259	225	262	225	273	252	222	197	175	-11%
Other Violator Releases	377	410	450	497	457	300	251	276	370	398	481	28%
Escapes	16	6	5	3	3	5	3	1	5	1	0	-100%
Other Final Discharges	11	11	21	6	13	16	11	11	18	19	7	-36%
Other Releases	129	133	137	134	259	228	609	633	747	772	838	550%
Total Releases	3,508	3,671	3,790	3,940	4,656	4,505	4,794	5,471	6,029	5,905	6,374	82%

Notes: Parole and work release exits include returns to those placements after successful completion of the Violator Program. "Other Violator Releases" include returns to probation after successful completion, and those who complete unsuccessfully, who were from any placement (probation, parole or work release).  
Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.

**Table 6. Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY1995-2005**

	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>% Change, FY95-2005</b>
New Court Commitments	1,471	1,626	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,016	37%
New/Probation Revocations	874	948	941	1,194	950	1013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,513	73%
<i>Sub-Total, New Admissions</i>	2,345	2,574	2,701	3,183	3,004	3,214	3,295	3,379	3,694	3,425	3,529	50%
Parole Returns	466	390	346	320	331	405	495	552	725	762	808	73%
Parole - Violator Program	277	191	159	105	124	74	43	69	76	70	69	-75%
Shock Probation Returns	97	74	100	109	82	85	80	136	93	80	82	-15%
Probation - Violator Program	339	381	423	493	447	279	256	309	368	403	394	16%
Escape Returns	253	215	207	188	130	185	194	216	275	291	84	-67%
Work Release Returns	118	110	111	139	95	138	182	165	201	232	469	297%
Work Release - Viol. Program	46	23	23	16	7	17	13	8	9	34	22	-52%
OWI Facility Returns	57	72	59	65	81	50	53	68	55	80	90	58%
<i>Sub-Total, Re-Admissions</i>	1,653	1,456	1,428	1,435	1,297	1,233	1,316	1,523	1,802	1,952	2,018	22%
Other Admissions	110	118	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	687	525%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	4,108	4,148	4,244	4,735	4,454	4,912	5,248	5,547	6,249	6,100	6,234	52%

	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	
New Court Commitments	1,471	1,626	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,016	37%
New/Probation Revocations	874	948	941	1,194	950	1013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,513	73%
Re-Admissions	1,653	1,456	1,428	1,435	1,297	1,233	1,316	1,523	1,802	1,952	2,018	22%
Other Admissions	110	118	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	687	525%

Note: admission figures may vary slightly from previous publications.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.

<b>Table 7. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected</b>				
	<i>New Admissions:</i>		<i>Readmissions:</i>	
	#	% Change	#	% Change
<b><i>Actual:</i></b>				
FY1995	2,345		1,653	
FY1996	2,574	10%	1,456	-12%
FY1997	2,701	5%	1,428	-2%
FY1998	3,183	18%	1,435	0%
FY1999	3,004	-6%	1,297	-10%
FY2000	3,214	7%	1,233	-5%
FY2001	3,295	3%	1,316	7%
FY2002	3,379	3%	1,523	16%
FY2003	3,694	9%	1,802	18%
FY2004	3,425	-7%	1,952	8%
FY2005	3,529	3%	2,018	3%
<b><i>Forecast:</i></b>				
FY2006	3,385	-4%	2,113	5%
FY2007	3,447	2%	2,083	-1%
FY2008	3,437	0%	2,114	1%
FY2009	3,518	2%	2,148	2%
FY2010	3,581	2%	2,183	2%
FY2011	3,592	0%	2,221	2%
FY2012	3,635	1%	2,259	2%
FY2013	3,681	1%	2,299	2%
FY2014	3,711	1%	2,338	3%
FY2015	3,763	1%	2,342	0%

Note: For an explanation of forecast categories, please refer to the previous section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.

Source: CJJP, based on data obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System and Iowa Corrections On-line Network (ICON).

Table 8. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type (Detail)												95-'05 % Change
Offense Type	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	
Arson	32	19	21	15	18	16	18	16	19	27	24	-25.0%
Assault	211	232	255	302	283	329	328	385	406	340	387	83.4%
Burglary	367	384	409	433	376	432	391	341	356	378	374	1.9%
Criminal Mischief	28	34	33	32	29	35	29	39	38	43	51	82.1%
Drug Offenses	316	478	533	651	662	839	901	960	1,091	1,101	1,057	234.5%
Drunk Driving/Traffic	253	245	280	393	442	408	370	350	395	373	386	52.6%
Flight/Escape	16	20	17	24	24	17	30	29	40	24	19	18.8%
Forgery/Fraud	233	223	233	289	221	182	245	248	275	228	245	5.2%
Kidnapping	18	9	14	17	16	13	10	5	16	11	12	-33.3%
Murder/Manslaughter	54	57	72	58	51	51	53	48	78	39	70	29.6%
Pimping/Prostitution	24	27	20	28	15	22	12	22	34	27	32	33.3%
Robbery	112	109	83	95	95	120	88	72	81	69	70	-37.5%
Sex Offenses	233	211	200	236	222	208	268	261	234	213	254	9.0%
Theft	335	389	402	464	403	406	394	423	462	405	363	8.4%
Weapons	65	88	74	63	57	52	56	53	66	34	51	-21.5%
All Other Offenses	48	49	55	83	90	84	102	127	103	113	134	179.2%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>50.5%</b>

Table 9. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type: FY1995-2005												95-'05 % Change
Offense Type	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	
Drug	316	478	533	651	662	839	901	959	1,091	1,101	1,057	234.5%
Violent	424	437	463	520	476	569	529	557	626	508	599	41.3%
Property	982	1,040	1,079	1,217	1,037	1,044	1,063	1,056	1,127	1,064	1,034	5.3%
OWI/Traffic	253	245	280	393	442	408	370	350	395	373	386	52.6%
Other	138	374	346	402	387	354	432	457	455	379	453	228.3%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>67.0%</b>

Notes: New admissions consist of court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Figures in these charts may differ from those shown in the E-1 Reports due to different times in which the database was accessed for reporting purposes. Figures may also differ due to recent corrections made in historical databases.

Source: Adult Corrections Information System and Iowa Corrections Offender Network, compiled by CJJP.

**Projected Iowa Prison Populations, 2003, 2004, and 2005**

